

A CHECKING ACCOUNT
Indicates affiliation with a reliable bank.
Provides a concise, accurate record of
every transaction. Inspires confidence
—builds credit.
Guaranty State Bank of Ardmore

DAILY ARDMOREITE

The Home-and-Oklahoma Paper

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS. ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1919. VOL 26 NO. 249 EIGHT PAGES

ARDMORE QUINTETTE FISHING OFF COAST OF TEXAS ALL DAY

REPORT BY
CIT

Ardmore, Texas, July 7.—The launch Waldo today reported its safe arrival at Corpus Christi, Texas, and that an Ardmore party of five men reported lost at sea, was safe. The launch will return to Corpus Christi tomorrow, according to one of the passengers, who was sent to the mainland to report the party's safety.

Grief and fear and uncertainty held sway in Ardmore homes last night and the forenoon was not broken until 11 o'clock this morning when news came that an Ardmore party of five men reported lost at sea, was safe.

The Oklahoma received an Associated Press dispatch in the evening stating that the gasoline launch Waldo had been swept out to sea by a storm at Aransas Pass, Texas, and that an Ardmore party of fishermen was on the boat. The local correspondent of the Oklahoma was asked for the names of the Ardmore people and the news was then conveyed to the homes of these men, who are: B. A. Simpson, P. C. Dings, N. B. Feagin, Judge Thomas W. Champion, and Rob P. Poland.

Frenzied efforts were made by families and friends of the men to get news of the reported disaster, but the wires to Aransas Pass were down and Corpus Christi had no news to give out. Telephone messages were gotten through to Corpus Christi and reassuring word was received, but no definite report was obtainable.

The first news came by wire from a banker in Corpus Christi to Frank Sherwood of the Guaranty State Bank, stating that the party was safe. Next came a wire to The Ardmoreite conveying the same good news, and to confirm these reports P. C. Dings, one of the men whose loss was feared, talked by long distance telephone with C. S. Pyle of the Guaranty State Bank.

These men with four others, including J. J. McAlister, were in the boat the day when the storm rose. When observed its approach they made for land. Their small craft was whipped and swayed with the waves that ran high, but under its own power it made land, and the people were safe during the worst of the storm.

The families and friends who sat vigil all last night in an effort to get news from the storm area were aided generously by the girls of the local telephone office. All other work was suspended, and these girls worked faithfully in getting calls through to different cities in Texas. The members of this night crew of telephone workers are heroines in the fullest sense of the term, and they cannot be given too much credit for their cool, brave and selfless devotion.

The Dallas and Galveston News have facilities for gathering storm news, and the telegraph editor of the Dallas News gave friendly and generous co-operation and the Western Union at the Ardmore office and at the Dallas office rendered every service that men could give.

If that bunch of fishermen knew just how much anxiety was felt, they would come back on the first train and let us look into their faces and reassure ourselves that they are really safe. They are a quintette that Ardmore just could not afford to give up.

The wife of the owner of the boat was talked to last night and she expressed no alarm, and this was the first news which came that gave any hope whatever. J. W. Gohwin of Corpus Christi was called over the phone and he said that there was no excitement there and that he felt the men would be saved. But still the absence of news, coupled with the fear that prevailed, added a tenseness to the situation that continued to grow until the happy news of the safety of the party reached Ardmore.

DENIAL IS MADE THAT AN L. & N. TRAIN WAS ROBBED

Knoxville, Tenn., July 7.—Officials of the Louisville & Nashville railroad here today denied reports that a passenger train on that road was held up at Hunter's Switch, in Polk county, Saturday. Reports received by telephone at various points in Tennessee last night were to the effect that robbers had dynamited an express car and occupied with \$30,000, the payroll of the Ducktown Copper Company. Officials said the rumor in all probability originated from the theft of \$300 from a resident in Ducktown Saturday by unknown persons.

Prague, Saturday, July 5.—The Czech-Slovak cabinet, headed by Dr. Kramarz, has resigned. President Masaryk has asked the social democrat leader Tuszar to form a new cabinet.

Weather Forecast
Oklahoma and West Texas: Tonight and tomorrow generally fair. East Texas: Tonight and Tuesday partly cloudy, with showers in south portion.

DIRIGIBLE TO START RETURN EARLY TUESDAY MORNING

THE R-34 MADE TRANS-ATLANTIC
FLIGHT IN 108 HOURS 12
MINUTES

Mineola, N. Y., July 7.—Half an hour before the sun rises tomorrow morning, the giant British dirigible R-34 will cast loose from her mooring at Roosevelt Field and speed into the east, homeward bound, from her historic flight across the Atlantic.

The official hour set by her commander, Maj. G. H. Scott, is 5 a. m., but it is admittedly dependent upon the caprices of the weather. An unlooked-for change in the weather will postpone the departure for at least a day as Major Scott has announced that no attempt will be made to start on the return voyage after the sun is up.

President Wilson will have an opportunity to view the mammoth traveler of the skies if she sails at her appointed time. Major Scott has planned to diverge from his course far enough to pass over the incoming George Washington, the president's ship.

As soon as this announcement was made today, Vice Admiral Gleaves, commander of the cruiser and transport service of the Atlantic fleet, flashed the following message to Capt. Edwin McCauley, commander of the George Washington:

"Dirigible R-34, en route to England, will probably pass over the George Washington at noon tomorrow."

On her return trip the R-34 will act as postman for the United States government. Twenty-five pounds of mail arrived here today from Washington, consigned to Major Scott, and 15 more pounds are expected before night.

Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N. Y., Sunday, July 6.—The big British dirigible R-34 arrived here on her non-stop flight from East Fortune, Scotland, at 9:54 o'clock this morning, under her own power, having sailed through the air across the Atlantic ocean in 108 hours and 12 minutes, the distance being approximately 3,000 miles from start to finish.

Major Scott announced definitely that the R-34 would start on its return journey at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning, flying over Boston. The R-34 will not circle New York before returning east, he said.

Major Scott announced later that an effort will be made to shape the R-34's course so that it will pass over the steamship George Washington, which is bringing President Wilson home.

Mineola, N. Y., July 7.—The R-34 was torn from her mooring rope this morning by a violent gust of wind. The cross girder to which the rope was attached broke under the strain, ripping a hole six by three feet in the gas bag. The giant dirigible was saved from being blown away by 300 men who seized ropes hanging from her sides and held her down with great difficulty.

The breeze stiffened when the sun rose, and the American army mechanics had all they could do to hold the mammoth airship. As she swayed in the wind, the clinging men were swept off their feet in relays.

The officers in charge of the dirigible ordered the work of overhauling pushed in order that she could start on her return voyage at the earliest possible moment in view of the danger to which she was exposed.

In spite of all possible haste the dirigible's engineers believe it will fly by with exceptional luck that the airship can start at the appointed hour tomorrow morning. They consider it imperative that her engines be overhauled thoroughly first, and the violent swaying of the huge gas bag renders this work slow and difficult.

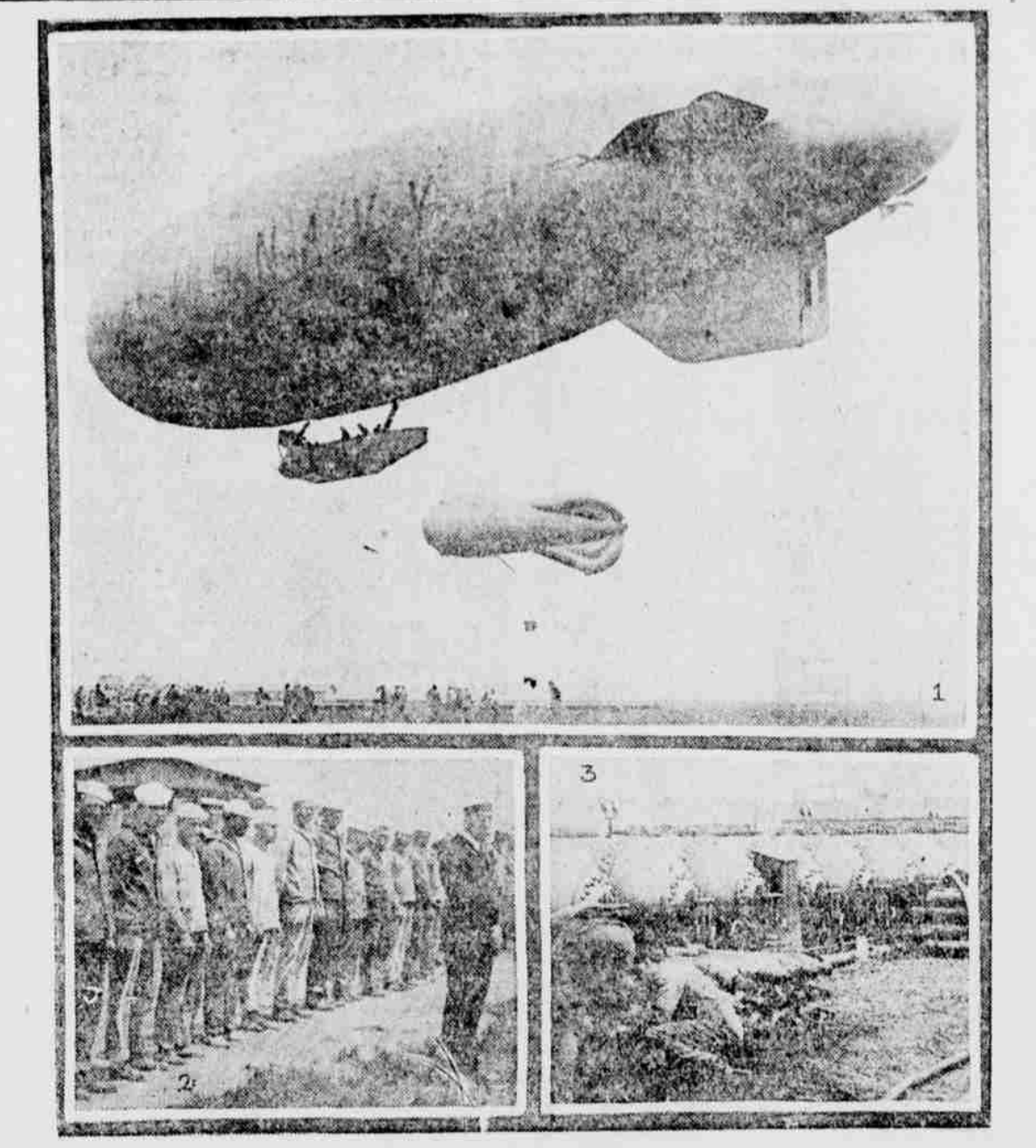
As one result of the accident, it has been decided to abandon any further attempt to moor the dirigible to the concrete pillars which are built for that purpose. Instead, she will be held to earth by relief parties of the seven balloon companies on duty here until she can get off on her eastern voyage.

Immediately after the accident Maj. G. H. Scott, the ship's commander, climbed into the forward gondola and inspected the damage. He announced later that the rip in the gas bag could easily be mended. One explanation by the dirigible's officers of the parting of the mooring rope was that the rising sun had so expanded the hydrogen in the gas bag that the lifting effect had been increased by eight tons. The dirigible will take virtually the same course home that she followed on her historic flight to the new world, passing over Boston and probably turning east before she reaches Northern Newfound.

The officers explain that they do not expect the same difficulties they experienced during their westward voyage, as weather reports promise west-erly winds and arrangements have been made by which they hope to obtain fuller and more frequent information about weather condition on their way home.

**R-34 TO BEGIN RETURN
TRIP TUESDAY MORNING**

THIS U.S. NAVY BLIMP GUIDED BRITISH DIRIGIBLE TO LANDING AT MINEOLA AFTER OCEAN FLIGHT



(C) Underwood & Underwood.
At the top is shown a United States navy dirigible arriving at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., loaded with materials to be used in preparing for the arrival of the giant British dirigible R-34. This "blimp" helped guide the dirigible to its landing place Sunday morning. Below, at left, is the guard of honor, U. S. navy and army experts. At right is shown a small part of the huge gas plant at Edinburg, Scotland, which supplied the R-34 with gas for the voyage.

Warm Off the Wire

Paris, Saturday, July 5.—Reports from Omsk indicate an improvement in the situation of the army of Admiral Kolchak, head of the anti-Bolshevik government, while the Bolsheviks are showing fatigue and have been weakened by the transfer of troops to other fronts. Admiral Kolchak is receiving reinforcements and the new recruits mobilized last spring are rapidly getting into condition.

Asheville, N. C., July 7.—With its membership more than doubled within the past year and with a largely increased representation, the seventeenth annual session of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association convened here today, for a three days' session.

Washington, July 7.—Arrangements have been made by the emergency fleet corporation to place on the market all equipment and property that will be needed to carry out its restricted shipbuilding program. It was announced by the shipping board. A large quantity of salvage material and equipment also will be sold.

Peking, Friday, June 27.—The appointment of a new premier and formation of a cabinet to replace that which resigned recently has been delayed by discussion as to whether China should sign the peace treaty regarding the Shantung settlement. Opposition to Chinese signature of the treaty, organized by students, has become active again.

Paris, Sunday, July 6.—A bill has been introduced in the chamber of deputies imposing a tax of 80 per cent on profits from letting of windows and balconies for the victory fetes. Good places are reported to be selling freely at 10,000 francs each.

Jackson, Minn., July 7.—District Judge E. C. Deen today denied the motion of the defense to dismiss the conspiracy charge against President A. C. Townley of the National Non-Partisan League and Joseph Gilbert, league organizer.

Rome, July 7.—The national council at Fiume has passed a resolution enumerating the incidents caused by the attitude of French soldiers there, an attitude considered offensive to the feelings of the population. The resolution asks withdrawal of the French troops, as their presence endangers friendly Franco-Italian relations.

Copenhagen, July 7.—Several persons were killed and a large number wounded in disturbances Sunday at Kattowitz, upper Silesia, according to advices from Peuthen. Germans and Poles took part in the disorders.

Polk to Relieve Lansing.
Paris, July 7.—Announcement was made today that Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in Washington, had been asked to come to Paris to take the place of Secretary of State Lansing as head of the American peace mission, if Mr. Polk's health would permit.

WILSON TO SPEAK BEFORE THE SENATE THURSDAY AT NOON

PRESIDENT WILL TALK ON PEACE
TREATY AND LEAGUE OF
NATIONS.

Washington, July 7.—President Wilson will address the senate on the peace treaty and the League of Nations at 12:15 p. m. Thursday. It was announced today at the White House. Because a treaty would be under discussion, some doubt had been expressed as to whether the senate would be in open session, but it was understood that Mr. Wilson desired that the session be open.

It has not yet been determined definitely when the president will start his trip around the country to speak for the peace treaty and the League of Nations. There are indications, however, that he probably will not leave before the middle of next week. He was invited by wireless to deliver his first address to the Methodist centenary in Columbus, Ohio, but he replied that he felt it was impossible for him to leave Washington before the centenary ended next Sunday.

Numerous invitations have been extended to the president from various sections of the country, but none has been accepted. It was explained that the itinerary had not been finally determined upon.

When the president reaches Washington late tomorrow night he will find accumulation of official business awaiting his attention. Bills awaiting his signature include the sundry civil measure, with the shipping board and other huge appropriations; the army measure, the navy bill, the agricultural bill with its rider repealing the daylight-saving law, the deficiency bill, the vocational educational measure and a number of others.

Six members of the president's cabinet will greet him at New York and accompany him to Washington. They will leave Washington this afternoon and will go to sea tomorrow morning on the battleship Pennsylvania to meet the George Washington. In the party will be Secretaries Baker, Daniels, Glass, Lane and Wilson and Attorney-General Palmer.

President Wilson is due to reach Washington between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow night. After brief welcoming ceremonies at Union Station, the president will go direct to the White House.

**PRESIDENT AND WIFE
VISIT WOUNDED TROOPS
IN SHIP DECK HOSPITAL**

On Board U. S. Ship George Washington, Sunday, July 6.—(By Wireless to the Associated Press.)—The presidential fleet, steaming toward New York harbor today, encountered the first breath of the heat wave which has prevailed along the Atlantic coast. It was accompanied by humidity and

considerable fog and the ships slackened their pace to 12 knots an hour.

President Wilson rested a good part of today, but spent some time on the upper deck, and with Mrs. Wilson, visited wounded soldiers in the deck hospital. He will devote tomorrow and Tuesday morning to finishing his message to congress. This probably will be in shape for him to go over with some of his cabinet advisers on Wednesday, preparatory to its presentation and the submission of the German peace treaty, the treaty with France and the protocol to congress, on Thursday.

The presidential party evidently is looking forward with high anticipation to being on American soil again, and all arrangements have been made for arriving in New York early Tuesday afternoon and in Washington, Tuesday night. It is expected that the outstanding fleet of warships will be met Tuesday morning, when the first salute will be exchanged and the command fleets will proceed together. Sundry Hook should be reached somewhere around noon, and the fleet then will move slowly through the Narrows to the upper bay.

Mr. Wilson and his party will land at Hoboken early in the afternoon and will cross by the Twenty-third street ferry to New York City, where a citizens reception committee will be waiting. From the ferryhouse Mr. Wilson will then be taken through Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, thence north to Fifty-seventh street, and then to Carnegie Hall, where there will be reception ceremonies with a brief address by Mr. Wilson.

Arrivals of Troops And Sailings From Points in Europe

New York, July 7.—The transports Louisville and Guilispe, Verdil, from Brest and Marseilles respectively, arrived today with 141 officers and 4,113 troops.

**SLAYER OF SWEETHEART
IS VERY DESPONDENT NOW**

Los Angeles, Cal., July 7.—Harry S. New, held in the city jail here for the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Frieda Lesser, was reported today to be in a highly nervous condition and so despondent in demeanor that a trusty was confined with him.

New, who says he is a son of United States Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, drove to the police station with the body of his sweetheart in an automobile early Saturday and told the police he had killed her.

**GEORGE PRIMROSE, NOTED
MINSTREL, SERIOUSLY ILL**

San Diego, Cal., July 7.—George H. Primrose, who acquired fame and popularity a generation ago as a dancer with the minstrel show of Primrose and West, is seriously ill in a hospital here. His physician announced today that there is small chance for recovery. Primrose is 66 years of age.

PRESIDENT CHARGED BY COMMITTEE HEAD WITH VIOLATING LAW

DECLARES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL
DEFENSE WAS "SECRET
GOVERNMENT OF U. S."

Washington, July 7.—Charges that the president organized the council of national defense before war was declared in absolute violation of law and thereby created a "secret government of the United States," which formulated war legislation, dictated policies the country was to pursue, and befriended "big business," were made today by Chairman Graham, of the special house committee investigating war expenditures.

Minutes of the council were read to the committee by Mr. Graham, together with a report in which he asserted that the council assumed such broad powers that Major-General Goetz, former chief of the purchase, storage and traffic division of the war department, defied it; that cabinet members protested against its activities, and that Judge Gary, chairman of the board of the United States steel corporation, accused it of operating in "flagrant violation of law."

Mr. Graham declared that the president created the "secret government" by ignoring and reversing the intent of congress in authorizing the establishment of a council of national defense in August, 1916. As authorized by congress, he said, the council was to be composed of six members of the cabinet, who were to be the real executives and seven civilians to be selected by the president, who were to act in a purely advisory capacity.

Instead of doing this Mr. Graham asserted, the president made the advisory commission the real executives, "clothing them with unprecedented and almost limitless powers." Behind closed doors, weeks and even months before war was declared, he said, "these seven men designed practically every war measure which congress subsequently enacted. They devised the entire system of purchasing war supplies, planned a press censorship, designed a system of food control, and selected Herbert Hoover as director, even determining on the daylight-saving scheme."

"Interested Parties" Active

"Conceived within the law, but brought into existence in absolute violation of law, it is not surprising to find this secret government of the United States itself persistently ignored and even violated the law; that it allowed interested parties to fix the prices of war supplies; that it put the people of the country to incalculable unnecessary expense, and carried things with a high hand."

Mr. Graham declared that when Major-General Goetz was called "at the eleventh hour to rescue the war department from the public obloquy which was fast settling upon it as a result of the methods and incapacity of commissions, he repudiated and practically defied it."

"Our soldiers were actually dying of pneumonia in the camps because of lack of proper clothing and blankets," Mr. Graham said, "and General Goetz assumed the duties of quartermaster-general only on condition he should have free scope in the performance of his duties, unhampered by the council of national defense."

"Immediately he took from the members of that council their power to order purchases and fix prices and soon dispensed with the services of those members of the advisory committee who had so deplorably bungled the council for supplies for the army."

Judge Gary advised the advisory commission, Mr. Graham said, that it was operating in disregard of the Sherman law, the Clayton law, and "all other statutes which are supposed to regulate business, particularly big business." When the attorney-general was called upon by the commission to answer Mr. Gary, Mr. Graham said, the matters referred to as violations of law were matters of "national policy" rather than a legal question.

"Buying for Themselves."

"Afterward," Mr. Graham declared, "when there was evidently a discussion in congress as to the illegality of members of the committees on the council buying from themselves, the council discussed this general policy and it was suggested that 'this embarrassment might be removed by the plan of the committee reorganization now under consideration.'"

"The minutes show that on account of this so-called embarrassment the war industries board was created, and committees were appointed by the National Chamber of Commerce, so the letter of the law might be complied with, but in which scheme no part of the method of buying was changed in the slightest degree, so far as I can observe."

Citing cases in which he said the council formulated legislation before war was declared, which legislation later was considered by congress, Mr. Graham declared that on Feb. 15, 1917, the council discussed the draft system and considered a report from Commissioners Samuel Gompers and Howard E. Coffin relative to the exclusion of labor from military service; on the same day recommended that Herbert Hoover be employed by the government in connection with food control, and on March 3, endorsed the daylight-saving scheme and recommended a federal censorship of the press.

Organized to Sell Supplies.
"About the first thing the commission did was to take up the matter of arranging an easy method of communication between the manufacturers and the government," Mr. Graham concluded. (Continued on page 2)

H. C. L. IS FORCIBLY REDUCED BY RIOTERS IN ITALIAN CITIES

SHOPKEEPING PROFITTEERS YIELD
TO DEMONSTRATIONS MADE
BY POPULACE

Rome, Friday, July 5.—Riots against the high cost of living in central Italy have resulted in forcibly reducing prices, according to reports received here from the many places where disorders have occurred. Shopkeepers here decided today to reduce their prices without waiting to be forced to that course by mob violence.

"Salus Publica Suprema Lex" (the public welfare is the supreme law), the ancient motto of the Romans, is being applied by the Italian government at this critical moment of the national life of Italy.

"The government closed one eye, indeed, in some cases, both, for so long that the people took the law in their hands," said a leading Italian statesman today. "They were aiming at giving a harsh but deserved lesson to profiteers. It was right that the people should punish those who made millions through the suffering of the entire population which for over four years strained every nerve in the face of the greatest struggle of its history. With pitiless energy, however, as pitiless as its leniency heretofore, the government now intends to repress and attempt to transform a just protest into something more serious."

Florence has been occupied by military forces. The machine guns of the troops, it has been shown to the mobs and robbers, were not taken there merely for show. The same thing has happened at other most rebellious centers, especially at Ancona and Brescia, where many persons were wounded.

In Genoa, where the uprising against the cost of living took a most orderly form, the people imposed a reduction in all prices, watched the carrying out of this order, and prevented any violence against shopkeepers. They intervened whenever attempts were made to ransom shops, putting down the disorderly elements with much greater energy than the police ever used. At Milan the people have presented an ultimatum, demanding that the price of all necessities be materially reduced by Tuesday.

A mob ransacked nearly all the shops at Palermo, the troops being called too late to prevent pillaging. When they appeared they were received with applause, the crowd shouting to the soldiers: "No firing, boys; we are not at the front! Here we are all brothers and all are against the vampires who have starved us."

From all towns where disorders have occurred, the same report is coming. A week ago everything could be bought at high prices, but now the shops are closed, goods are lacking and nothing can be found. Entire families in many places are in despair of finding something to eat.

Count Digiati, prefect of Florence, has been removed from office. He was transferred to that city from Milan during the war, after he had been unable to prevent a general strike in Milan.

Quiet has been restored in Florence and several other cities where disorders have marked the food situation. Demonstrations against the high cost of living and against food profiteers, however, have occurred in Milan, Leghorn, Alessandria and Brescia.

Premier Nitti declared to newspaper men that the sole cause of the recent disorders was economic.

The Italian socialist organizations have decided upon a general strike for July 29 and 31, as a protest against allied intervention in Russia and Hungary.

OHIO CENSOR BOARD BARS EXHIBITION OF TOLEDO FIGHT FILM

Columbus, Ohio, July 7.—The Willard-Dempsey fight pictures may never be seen by the public. In Ohio, at least, they will not be placed on exhibition. The Ohio censor board today officially rejected the pictures as being unfit to be exhibited in public.

The probability of the pictures being shown in other states is believed to depend upon the construction placed upon the Rodenberg act, which prohibits prizefight pictures being handled in interstate commerce.

If the Rodenberg act does not bar pictures of boxing bouts and the Willard-Dempsey fight is constructed under the act as a boxing bout, then it is believed here that the pictures may be shown in other states if approved by the state censor boards.

Under the Ohio state law, the fight was considered a boxing bout.

**MEXICAN AUTHORITIES
TRYING TO CAPTURE
MURDERERS OF OKLAHOMAN**

Washington, July 7.—Acting Secretary Phillips of the state department announced today that the American embassy at Mexico City had been informed that orders had been issued to the Tampico military authorities to make every effort to capture the men who killed John W. Correll, an American citizen, from Ada, Okla., and maltreated Mrs. Correll near Tampico, June 16.

Urgent representations to the Mexican government were made last week by the state department after news had been received of the attack on the Correll family.